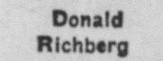


News Review of Current Events the World Over

General Johnson Resigns and Richberg Rules the NRA—Textile Industry Board Named—The America's Cup Is Successfully Defended.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON steps out of the picture and the NRA is turned over to Donald R. Richberg and other "left wing" members of the New Deal management. President Roosevelt announced the reorganization plan for the national recovery body, naming first the policy making board, with Richberg as its chairman and Secretary Perkins, Harry L. Hopkins and Chester Davis as members. A fifth member was yet to be selected, he to be the chairman of the new administrative board. Five other members of this latter body are S. Clay Williams, head of the Reynolds Tobacco company; Arthur D. White, president of Dun & Bradstreet; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Leon C. Marshall, labor specialist; and Prof. Walton H. Hamilton of Yale. Two ex-officio members are Blackwell Smith, assistant general counsel of NRA, and Leon Henderson, chief of the NRA division of research and planning under Johnson.



Donald R. Richberg

The judicial branch of the NRA was still under consideration. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that its duties might be assigned to a special department of the Department of Justice.

The recommendations of the new policy making board are subject to the will of the President, but under the terms of the executive order these recommendations must be submitted to the President by the director. Thus, Richberg will have the final voice before the President himself approves or disapproves the board's decisions.

The board was further empowered to "promulgate administrative policies, to appoint, to employ, discharge, fix the compensation, define the duties, and direct the conduct of the personnel necessary for its administration, and to exercise all those powers heretofore conferred by executive orders upon the administrator for industrial recovery."

RESIGNATION of General Johnson, as accepted by the President, is not effective until October 15. Until then he will be busy compiling his final report and also, it is said, writing the story of his life. It was learned that he has been offered the management of industrial and labor relations of "a large group of midwestern manufacturers."

This is not the time or place to estimate General Johnson's achievements as administrator of the NRA which was largely his own creation. He certainly worked hard and accomplished much, whether for good or evil. His mistakes were admittedly glaring, and not the least of them was his recent assertion that during his administration he had been in close touch with Justice Brandeis of the Supreme court. As that tribunal will have to pass on the constitutionality of NRA before long, this statement created a sensation and was dismaying to the friends of Justice Brandeis. Of course, the jurist could take no notice of it. The "low down" is said to be that Johnson did consult the Justice when he was formulating the NRA and received some informal advice which he disregarded, and that later Mr. Brandeis told him he had better resign.

ORGANIZED business and the President are not at all satisfied with each other. Business leaders are nervous, and Mr. Roosevelt feels that they have too many "inhibitions" and are not doing what they should to aid recovery. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, seeking a clear statement of the President's future intentions, sent him a list of questions on expenditures, budget balancing, currency stabilization and the government's part in business, politely requesting categorical replies. Mr. Roosevelt received the questionnaire with a smile and a joke, and there was no indication of his intention to answer it.

It was revealed in Washington that the President also received not long ago a set of resolutions adopted at a secret meeting of 120 leading industrialists and financiers. These men asserted that the policies of the New Deal, along with the uncertainties of the future, are throttling economic recovery in the United States. The resolutions were not intended for publication and the President made no mention of them in his press conference.

Still another hard rap at the New Deal came in the form of a statement by the federal advisory council, composed of leading bankers. It was contained in a set of recommendations for the federal reserve system and severely criticizes the administration's monetary and economic policies, demanding a return to what the council considers sound principles.

The federal advisory council is a statutory body created by the federal reserve act to advise the federal reserve board concerning technical banking matters and general business con-

ditions. It is composed of one prominent banker from each of the twelve federal reserve districts, plus a secretary.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, as head of the federal public works administration, announced an ambitious family housing project for Chicago which, at a cost of \$12,500,000, will abolish a "slum area" of 37 city blocks on the southwest side and replace demolished buildings with small apartment houses for 3,000 families. Condemnation proceedings were started in the Federal court in Chicago, and Mr. Ickes said if the property owners are reasonable in their demands the project will go through speedily. The area to be rehabilitated is inhabited now almost entirely by persons of Italian descent and, far from being a typical "slum," contains numerous neat, well-kept homes and several large apartment houses. The plan of the PWA for its rebuilding is very similar to housing projects in Moscow and Vienna, with the government supplying social and nursery facilities as well as dwellings. The work will be done through the federal housing corporation, which concern the government owns.

MISS GRACE ABBOTT, for years one of the government's most faithful and useful servants, has resigned her position as director of the children's bureau, to the grief of her associates in Washington and the regret of every one who knows about her fine work there. Miss Abbott now becomes professor of public welfare administration in the University of Chicago and editor of the Social Service Review.

AMERICA'S Cup remains in the United States and T. O. M. Sopwith, latest British challenger, goes home defeated and disgruntled. Harold S. Vanderbilt skipped the defending yacht Rainbow to four consecutive victories over Sopwith's Endeavour after the latter had won two races and seemed likely to carry the old trophy back to England. In the third race Sopwith flew his protest flag, claiming Rainbow had technically fouled Endeavour, but the racing committee refused to hear the protest because of a minor infraction of the rules. Sopwith was not the only person displeased by this action of the committee. In fact, general opinion was with him, and the races have left an unpleasant taste in the American mouth. However, it is probable the victory went to the better yacht, or the better crew, or both.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S request that the great textile strike be called off and that the workers be taken back without discrimination, after he had received and approved the report of the special mediation board headed by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire brought to an end the bitter struggle that had cost 14 lives and millions of dollars. The union leaders ordered the strikers to return to the mills, and all the way from Maine to Alabama the looms hummed again.

The next step was the appointment by the President of a board to adjust disputes between the workers and the employers in the industry. He named the three veteran arbiters who served in like capacity as members of the steel labor relations board—Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of North Carolina, Admiral Henry A. Wiley and James Mulenbach of Chicago.

The executive order stipulated that the board is "authorized and directed" to investigate wages, hours and other conditions in the industry to determine whether code provisions are being violated. If necessary, the board may refer its findings to proper governmental agencies for appropriate action.

The national labor relations board is made the court of appeal from any decision of the textile board. The board's findings are not subject to review by the executive branch of the government.

To start with, the board had the job of investigating numerous charges that some mill owners were discriminating against strikers. This alleged action so angered the union members that many demands for a renewal of the strike were sent in to the office of Francis J. Gorman, who directed the great walkout.

Meanwhile the leaders of the United Textile Workers went ahead with their plans to unionize the entire industry.

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND, accompanied by King George and the prince of Wales, went to Clydebank, Scotland, and there launched the largest steamship in the world, the 73,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner that was started four years ago. Breaking a bottle of Australian champagne on its bow, the queen christened the huge vessel "Queen Mary."

EIGHT per cent boost in wages, amounting to more than \$10,000,000 a year, has been granted their employees by the four big packing concerns of Chicago, Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy, and their example is followed by packing companies in other cities.

The wage increases were granted as a result of negotiations between the companies and their plant labor conference boards. Whether the increases were the full demands of the workers or were compromises was not stated. The plant boards are established at all points at which the companies operate and they are composed of employee representatives, half of whom are chosen by the workers themselves and half by the managements.

MORE than two thousand persons perished in a typhoon that swept over the richest industrial section of Japan in which are situated Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. Thousands of others were injured, and the property damage was enormous, probably running above \$100,000,000. The army's munitions program suffered a great setback, for scores of factories that were turning out guns and munitions were destroyed. Losses among the fishermen and farmers also were most serious.

MAXIM LITVINOV told the League of Nations assembly that Russia still hopes for the establishment of a permanent peace conference in which the United States is a participant, for the consolidation of peace movements. He asked the league council to obtain a report on whether the world disarmament conference could be resumed with a possibility of success.

EVIDENCE was presented to a grand jury in New York against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the former German machine gunner and journeyman carpenter accused of extortion in connection with the Lindbergh baby kidnaping. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh flew from Los Angeles to give their testimony. The authorities considered they had an ironclad case against the suspect, who was arrested after he had passed a ten dollar note that was part of the ransom money handed over a garden wall by Dr. John F. Condon ("Jafsie") when the baby was supposed to be still alive. In Hauptmann's garage was found \$13,750 of the ransom fund, his handwriting was found to be identical with that of the ransom notes, and there were many other facts plainly indicating his guilt. He explained his possession of the money by saying it was paid him by one Isidor Fische who later died in Germany, but this defense was said by the police to have been exploded.



Bruno Hauptmann

The grand jury in New York indicted Hauptmann on charges of extortion, and when he was arraigned he pleaded not guilty. The detectives worked like beavers and found, among other incriminating evidence, \$540 more hidden in the Hauptmann garage. This the prisoner admitted was part of the ransom money. The police said they expected the early arrest of two alleged accomplices of Hauptmann, one of whom was in Germany and the other on a liner bound for Europe.

New Jersey authorities expect to indict and try Hauptmann as the actual kidnaper and murderer of the Lindbergh child.

SO FAR President Roosevelt has not revealed his plans for relief for the coming winter, but the executive committee of the United States conference of mayors on unemployment relief has made its recommendations to him. These are, in effect, that a permanent federal relief fund should be established preparatory to the creation of a nationwide system of unemployment insurance. The report says:

"This permanent unemployment work relief fund and program should include the following features:

- 1.—It should include all workers of all types.
- 2.—The governments, federal, state, and municipal, should draw upon those benefited from the fund for work on public work relief projects.
- 3.—Such benefited persons should be paid prevailing wage rates up to the amount of the determined benefits.
- 4.—The United States should be divided into regions for the purpose of fixing weekly benefits in accordance with the regional costs and standards of living.
- 5.—General administration and supervision of the plan and fund should be the responsibility of the federal government."

WHEN President Roosevelt's plan for a \$75,000,000 "tree belt" from Canada to Texas, previously discussed in this column, was submitted to Controller General McCarll, that gentleman turned it down as an improper use of funds from the \$225,000,000 emergency drought appropriation. The President, however, has not abandoned the project, though he told the correspondents he was in full accord with the controller general's ruling that emergency drought funds might be used for putting men to work planting trees, but could not be used for land purchases. He said the original plan of the administration was to begin the shelter belt project with \$15,000,000 of drought money, and that some of this was to be used to purchase land.

The President said the shelter belt project, designed to protect the Middle West region from future droughts, would be carried out, but that the initial funds would have to be taken from sources not yet determined.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Major party strategy in the present congressional-senatorial campaign resolves itself into a determined effort by the Democrats to hold the two-thirds majority they have in the house of representatives and an equally determined drive by the Republican high command to break the "strangle hold" there of the New Deal party.

The holding of this majority is of vital importance to the Democrats because, with a two-thirds vote they will be able in the next congress to continue "gag" rule which was invoked in the last congress and under which it was possible to pass administration measures with a minimum of debate and effort.

In the light of the outcome in the Maine elections and in the face of the size of Democratic votes in the primaries in a number of states regarded as rather safely Republican before 1932, the G. O. P. leadership apparently has a hard task ahead. In the last congress the Democrats had 312 members, or 22 more than a two-thirds majority and generally were able to command most of the five votes of the farmer-labor membership as well as the votes of several Republicans from Wisconsin and from one or two other of the northwestern states. Assuming a farmer-labor membership in the next house as great as that in the last, the Republicans would have to register a net gain of not less than thirty seats in order to break Democracy's "strangle hold." Even with such a gain the Republicans would have to muster their full strength on every vote in order to prevent "gag" rule.

The Democrats are certain to make substantial gains in the senate, and they are by no means overlooking a single senatorial contest. Democratic leaders in headquarters here have been mentally kicking themselves ever since the Maine election that they did not put on a vigorous drive against Senator Frederick Hale in that state. They explain privately that they did not do so because they never had an idea there was a possibility of defeating Mr. Hale because a Hale in the senate has been Maine tradition for generations. They detected the flaw in their reasoning when Mr. Hale came through with only a very scant majority, and this fact has caused them to redouble their efforts in other states, and particularly in Ohio where Simeon D. Fess, former chairman of the Republican national committee, is up for re-election; in Maryland, West Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut and Michigan. Nor are they even overlooking that citadel of Republicanism, Pennsylvania, where David A. Reed is up for re-election.

The Democrats now have sixty members in the senate—four short of a two-thirds majority—and they are confident that November will see this membership increased by a minimum of five, or one more than a two-thirds majority. And when they get down to cases, Republican leaders somewhat mournfully admit privately that Democratic expectations are likely to be fulfilled.

A two-thirds majority in the senate during the next two years is highly important from the Democratic point of view because of the number of important treaties now pending or to be submitted to that body for ratification. A two-thirds majority is necessary to ratify these treaties which include the St. Lawrence waterway—of vital importance to the agricultural Northwest; the naval limitation treaty which is expected to be negotiated next year and which would replace the Washington treaty which expires on December 31, 1936. Other pacts pending include that on American adherence to the World court. And another important one to be submitted by the President provides that nations having bi-lateral treaties containing most favored nations clauses will not press their rights in those sections of the world where multi-lateral treaties control.

It is no secret in political circles here in Washington that the campaign strategy of those at present in command of the G. O. P. does not meet with the full approval of some Republicans who are offering for re-election. I have had several of them tell me that their prospects for victory would be materially enhanced if the Republican high command stayed out of their states or districts. These are men who heretofore have been regarded as of the "regular" wing of the party but who have the feeling which apparently is becoming more and more widespread among the younger leaders that there must be a reorganization of the Republican party and a younger and more liberal leadership if the party is to regain its place in the American political sun.

Meantime reports trickle into Washington about a movement having its inception on the western prairies for the formation of a "third party." Several conferences of progressive leaders already have been held and some of those who have participated tell me that the movement is gaining steadily, although it has had no publicity as yet. Those participating desire no fan fare, as they do not believe the time is ripe for any announcement, and that certainly the movement should not be

brought into the open until after the November elections.

The fate of the progressive party in Wisconsin as organized by Robert M. La Follette, Jr., and his brother Phil, can be expected to have a considerable bearing on the plans of those who are viewing the field to determine whether a sizeable public sentiment can be marshaled behind the third party movement. Many political strategists both in the National Capital and elsewhere believed, and gave expression to their views at the time, that Senator La Follette made a major political error when he came out openly for President Roosevelt in 1932. This made certain that the Democrats would carry Wisconsin—the state many regard as the birthplace of the Republican party—and it was equally certain that the astute James A. Farley, as chairman of the Democratic national committee, would lose no time in building up a formidable Democratic organization through the power of patronage at his disposal as postmaster general. The vote in the recent Democratic primary indicated that he had done a rather thorough job, but whether the La Follette hold on the Wisconsin electorate can be broken remains to be seen.

With some four or five tickets in the field, including the Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Socialist, the outcome is bound to be doubtful.

Whatever the Democratic majority may be in the next senate, the New Dealers are certain to have two flies in the ointment, when heretofore they had only one. Mississippi is sending to the senate its former governor, Theodore G. Bilbo, to join Louisiana's irrepressible Huey P. (Kingfish) Long. Mr. Bilbo, who became a newspaper clipper in Washington under the New Deal, has promised his constituents that if they would send him to Washington he would "raise more h— than Huey Long." He has set for himself a very sizeable job because admittedly Mr. Long has raised more h— since he has been in the senate than was raised by even those two, therefore incomparable h—1 raisers Cole Biense of South Carolina, and Tom Hefflin of Alabama. They constituted a real team from the South during their stay in the "world's greatest deliberative body," but unquestionably Long and Bilbo will put their record to shame—that is if they team up together. Senator Long has demonstrated during his brief stay in the senate that he likes to hold the center of the stage with a silent cast about to admire. Whether he will take kindly to another "h—1 raiser" within his own party ranks remains to be seen.

Democratic leaders do not overlook the possibility that if these two team together they might create a schism within the party ranks. Senator Long has far outstripped any of the New Dealers in some of the proposals which he has made, and Mr. Bilbo apparently is determined to keep pace with him if not surpass him. There are several Democratic senators who might conceivably go along with them, as they are not wholly satisfied with what they regard as the "conservative radicalism" of the administration.

Two pieces of legislation enacted by the last congress with a view to aiding the farmer seem destined for the scrap heap. They are the Bankhead compulsory cotton control law and the Lempke-Frazier farm mortgage bill. Strange enough it is Senator Bankhead of Alabama, author of the cotton law, who leads the revolt against that measure, which limited cotton production to ten million bales with each state allocated its respective share of this total. It so happens that the total yield was only nine million bales, a million less than permitted by statute. But, peculiarly enough, some of the southern states had superb weather and raised more than they were permitted to raise under the allocation made by the Agricultural Adjustment administration. There is a penalty of \$30 on every excess bale raised in any state and taken to market. Mr. Bankhead would have this confiscatory tax waived, setting up the argument that since only nine million bales in all are available it is senseless to keep any of it off the market in the face of a crop shortage.

The Lempke-Frazier bill, in the first test case brought in the courts before Federal District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, in Baltimore, has met the fate which its opponents predicted it would meet. It has been declared unconstitutional. The purpose of this measure was to declare a moratorium on farm mortgages for a period of five years. It will be recalled that this was one of the measures which was passed by the senate in the hectic closing hours of the last session, and it is no secret that many Democrats voted for it in the belief that Mr. Roosevelt would veto it and that even if he did sign it—which he did—the courts would declare it invalid. This was merely another one of the many cases of passing the "buck" which are to be found in the annals of the congress. Mr. Roosevelt declined to take the "buck" so the holders of farm mortgages were left only recourse to the courts.

Conservation Commission Denied Regulatory Power

A court decision of far-reaching effect was recently handed down by Judge Frank A. Bell, in the Marquette County Circuit court. He said that the state conservation commission had no authority to regulate the manner in which any unprotected animal could be taken and that the commission had no right to establish closed seasons on them. This means that mink, coyote, wolf, fox, skunk, porcupine, house cats, red squirrels, weasels, owls, hawks, crows, starlings and blackbirds can be taken at any time of the year, in any manner so long as it does not conflict with general game laws, but that any order issued by the commission in conflict with the general game laws is out, and need not be obeyed.—Detroit News.

Brazil's Women Get Suffrage

One of the outstanding features of the new Brazilian Constitution is the establishment of universal suffrage allowing women full political rights for the first time in South America, including election to any office—even the presidency.

HOW TO SHOOT

By Bob Nichols
Shooting Editor, Field and Stream

MANY upland shooters delay their shooting proficiency by months, and even years, by neglecting to learn how to mount their guns. They watch good shots perform and get the idea into their heads that the gun is thrown or jerked to the shoulder in a convulsive, spasmodic movement. Which only goes to prove again that the hand is sometimes quicker than the eye.

The good shot has gone through that movement so many thousands of times, both in "dry" shooting practice as well as in actual firing practice, that he seems to make the movement in a flash. Actually he does accomplish it in what seems to be a flash, but instead of being a jerky, convulsive move it is a deliberate and well-timed motion.

Recently on one of the well-known skeet fields in the eastern part of the country, I observed a beginner stop shooting because of a sizable lump he had raised on the under side of his right jaw. I asked him what seemed to be the matter, never doubting for a moment that he no more knew what was the matter than Adam knew how to avoid apple-eating wren.

He told me his gun was kicking him. Ridiculously wrong reason, because he was shooting a 20 gauge automatic, and the slight kick of this little gun is as gentle as a lamb. I knew what his trouble was. But I was interested to know whether he could come anywhere near analyzing his own mistake. I pointed out to him that his bruise was under his jaw bone where no self respecting gun should ever raise a bump. Then I told him what he had been doing. He was simply, and stupidly, throwing his gun stock against his shoulder and jaw with such uncontrolled and convulsive force that he was literally rattling his own teeth.

Such a trick may sound funny. But it wasn't funny. It was just a rather pathetic illustration of how easily the beginner goes wrong in trying to imitate what he thinks are the motions of the good shot makes.

Good gun mounting, as the crack shot does it, is a gradual blending and co-ordination of two major adjustments. Seen in slow motion it would be something like this: As the target flashes into view, the gun begins to rise to the shoulder and to the cheek. The head remains erect. The eyes now have the target clearly in focus. The gun keeps rising carefully, deliberately. And all the while it is rising it is pointing—instinctively—closer and closer to the target's line of flight. During this interval the eyes are conscious only of the target. They are not yet conscious of the gun. The trained hands are instinctively taking care of the gun. Gradually the gun stock settles firmly, but gently, against the shoulder—never shoved back against the shoulder with force that not only disturbs the shoulder support, but also causes the gun muzzle to wobble! Now the eyes begin to take command of gun as well as target. As the butt-stock settles into the shoulder (never out on the arm!) the head inclines forward slightly to check the rising comb. Now in the last split second comes the finer adjustment, eyes and hands working together—and in a flash the trained trigger finger has let off the shot. That's real wingshooting!

During the last fine adjustment of sighting, I estimate that the eyesight is concentrated about 30 per cent on the gun, 60 per cent on the target, and 10 per cent on the immediate area around and in front of the target. Shoot with both eyes open, of course, always. The best upland shots I have ever seen all shoot with both eyes wide open. You need the full power of both eyes to see your game distinctly and to judge angles, distances, and flight speeds accurately. Nature gave you two eyes for this very reason.

But learn first to mount your gun gently, then "pointing-ly"—then "aiming-ly." Don't jump your gun up spasmodically and then try to find your target with your eyes glued at the barrel breech. Take it easy. You may be slow at first. But begin doing it right, and speed will come with practice.

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